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suggestion, no one being hypnotized without being informed or led to suspect that he is to be an object of experiment; (4) that the condition may be self-induced; (5) that in certain cases the hypnotic is insensitive. Quite as interesting are Mr. Cory's experiments on negative hallucinations, proving most conclusively that the subject takes some accidental peculiarity as the clue to not seeing a certain object, and that if that clue be removed the suggestion fails. The final paper illustrates the therapeutic value of hypnotism.

*Ueber Beziehungen zwischen Hypnotismus und cerebraler Blutfüllung.*  
HANS KAAN. Wiesbaden, 1885, pp. 35.

To the support of the vaso-motor explanation of hypnotism, the author brings two experiments, frequently repeated, and corresponding plethysmographic tracings. The only useful subject was a neuropathic woman of twenty-one years. If, when she was in the lethargic stage, a hot compress was applied to her head, she at once awoke. A cold compress had rather the opposite effect. But when she was cataleptic, the hot one was without effect, and the cold one caused a return to the lethargic state. The tracings showed a somewhat increased volume of blood in the arm in the lethargic stage and decreased in the cataleptic. These hot and cold applications, he believes, must have worked reflexly on the vaso-motor system, producing anaemias and hyperaemias in the cortex and lower centers. The author is not inclined to generalize from his single case, and with present information as to the subtlety of suggestion and the perceptive powers of subjects, would realize an alternative to the vaso-motor hypothesis.

*Ueber hypnotische Erscheinungen.* Vortrag von TH. MEYNERT. Wien. klin. Wochenschrift, Vol. I, Nos. 22, 23, 24 (1888).

Clinical observation and not experiment is, in Prof. Meynert's opinion, the true path to right understanding of hypnotism, and, though with much hesitation, in handling such a subject, he presents two cases from his own observation. In one, the patient had natural seizures, somewhat resembling states of hypnotism; in the other, the subject had been worked up by previous manipulators to a state of ultra-susceptibility. In the states of these two he finds a partial correspondence to the stages of Charcot, and explains what he finds, together with some of the more common hypnotic phenomena, on the basis of circulatory changes in the encephalon, local anaemias and hyperaemias, thus joining himself to an early view of Heidenhain, and one more recently supported by Kaan and others.

*Magnetismus, Hypnotismus, Spiritualismus.* DR. GEORG V. LANGSDORFF. Berlin, 1889.

The trend of this pamphlet is spiritualistic and unscientific.

*Ein Beitrag zur therapeutischen Verwerthung des Hypnotismus.*  
ALBERT, FREIHERRN V. SCHRENCK-NOTZING. Leipzig, 1888, pp. 94.

From this pamphlet one gains an admirable idea of the extensive activity now absorbed by studies in hypnotism. The main portion of this thesis is devoted to a résumé of recent contributions to the therapeutic aspects of hypnotism in various countries. The two